**For Official Use Only** 







# HOMELAND SECURITY STUDIES & ANALYSIS INSTITUTE

An Operating Unit of Analytic Services Inc.



### SBInet Independent Assessment: Analysis of Alternatives, Phase IA

Presented to: SBInet AoA Executive Steering Committee

Presenter: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C), SBInet AoA Lead

7 July 2010

#### Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Section 305 of PL 107-296, as codified in 6 U.S.C. 185), herein referred to as the "Act," authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, to establish one or more federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs) to provide independent analysis of homeland security issues. Analytic Services Inc. operates the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute as a FFRDC for DHS under contract HSHQDC-09-D-00003.

The Institute provides the government with the necessary expertise to conduct: cross-cutting mission analysis, strategic studies and assessments, development of models that baseline current capabilities, development of simulations and technical evaluations to evaluate mission trade-offs, creation and evolution of high-level operational and system concepts, development of top-level system and operational requirements and performance metrics, operational analysis across the homeland security enterprise, and analytic support for operational testing evaluation in tandem with the government's acquisition process. The Institute also works with and supports other federal, state, local, tribal, public and private sector organizations that make up the homeland security enterprise.

The Institute's research is undertaken by mutual consent with DHS and is organized as a set of discrete tasks. This report presents the results of research and analysis conducted under

Task 10-27, SBInet Block 1 Analysis of Alternatives

The purpose of the task is to conduct an Analysis of Alternatives that will assist the study sponsor (Executive Director,SBI), the Office of Border Patrol, and the Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) in their efforts to make a decision concerning the continued deployment of SBInet Block 1 technologies along the Southwest border. This decision, which constitutes acquisition decision event 3 (ADE 3) is expected to be made in March 2011.

The results presented in this report do not necessarily reflect official DHS opinion or policy.

For information about this publication or other HSSAI research, contact

HOMELAND SECURITY STUDIES AND ANALYSIS INSTITUTE

Analytic Services Incorporated

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Arlington, VA 22206

Tel (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) - Fax (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

www.homelandsecurity.org

**Publication Number: RP10-27-02** 

# **Outline**

#### Introduction

- Background
- Schedule and Status
- Scope / Limitations
- General Approach
- Data and Assumptions

Alternatives

Effectiveness Analysis

Cost Analysis

Summary

Next Steps

# Background

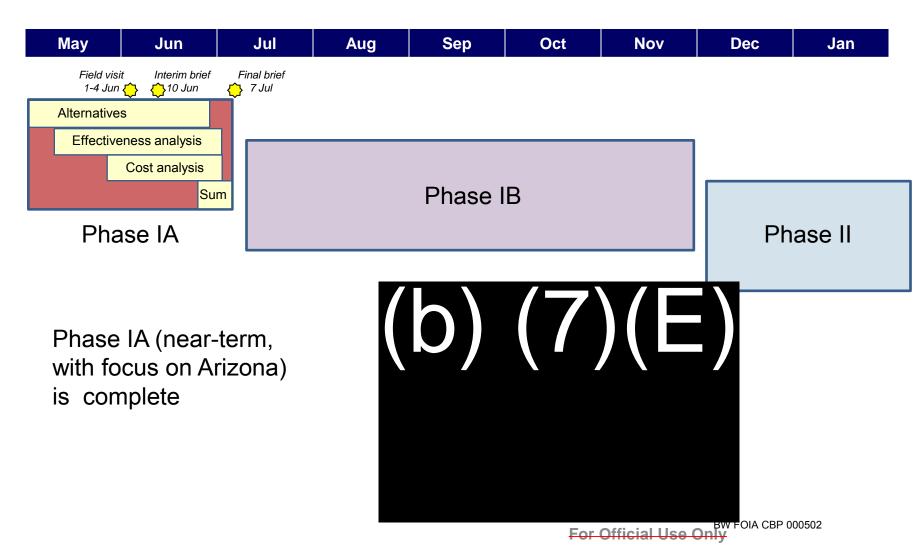
[Due] to my ongoing concerns about SBInet, I ... ordered a departmentwide reassessment of the program to consider options that may more efficiently, effectively and economically meet our border security needs.

-- DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano, 15 Jan 10

### • The Department is considering two questions:

- "Is the SBInet system viable?"
  - Conduct system acceptance testing and Independent
     Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) of Block1 deployments
- "If so, is it worth the cost?"
  - Perform an Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) to compare the cost and effectiveness of other technology options
- This briefing presents the results of AoA Phase IA

### **AoA Schedule and Status**



# Scope

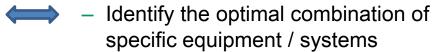
AoA Focus Area	Phase IA (7 May – 30 Jun 2010)	Later Phases			
Solution	Technology (vice personnel and tactical infrastructure)				
Mission	Situational Awareness (vice apprehension, transportation, detention)				
Geographic	Arizona	Other SW Border Areas			
Decision	SBInet program, budget, and contract (Fall 2010)	<ul> <li>Most appropriate technology alternatives</li> </ul>			
Time Horizon	<ul><li>Systems in use, 2010</li><li>Mature technologies specified by DHS</li></ul>	<ul><li>Systems deployable before 2014</li><li>Wide range of technologies</li></ul>			

# Limitations

#### The AoA <u>does</u>:

- Assess different technology approaches
- Identify key factors in choosing a technology approach
- Assume existing test results are valid and leverage experience from current SBInet deployments
- Compare alternatives on the basis of how well they provide situational awareness
- Take the perspective that "good" situational awareness contributes to timely response and apprehension
- Consider the adaptive nature of the adversary
- Consider pedestrian and vehicle crossings above ground

#### The AoA does not:



Engineer the details of any technology solution

 Independently analyze SBInet test results or measure SBInet technical performance

 Measure the contribution of situational awareness to achieving control of the border

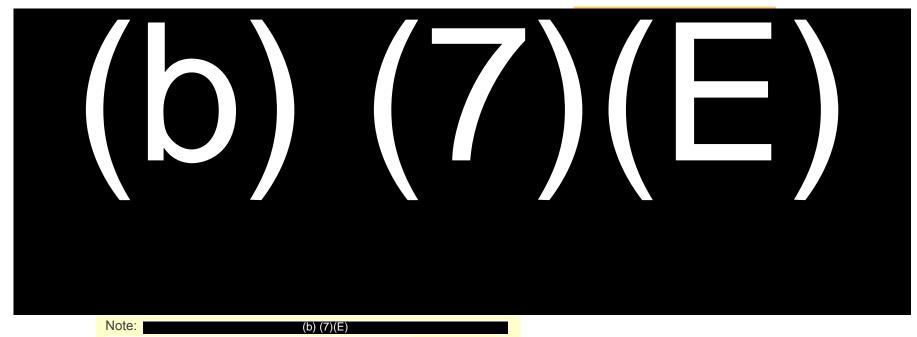
> Quantify the number of apprehensions that may result from the deployment of any technology solution

 Predict the adversary's response to any specific technology deployment

 Consider non-traditional means of entry (tunnels, ultralight aircraft)

# Phase IA, General Approach

- Analyze AZ border; identify key features that affect choice of technology approach
- Select representative areas (A-D) for detailed analysis and compare alternatives
- Draw appropriate conclusions and apply insights across entire



# **Data Types and Sources**

	Types	Sources		
	Hand-held equipment	Lab and (limited) field test data		
Technical	SBInet and mobile (b) (7)(E)systems	TUS-1 early ops, Block 1 testing, and system specs		
<b>Performanc</b> e	UAVs/UASs	CBP-sponsored testing		
	Other systems	OBP Agent Support Equipment Catalog		
	Hand-held equipment	OBP Office of Information Technology		
	SBInet and mobile (b) (7)(E)systems	SBInet Program Office		
Cost	UAVs	OBP Office of Air & Marine		
	Personnel	CBP website; Office of Personnel Management (OPM)		
	Other	Federal costing guidance; industry sources, including Price Systems True Planning® Parametric Cost Model knowledge base		
Operations [All]		BPETS*; ORBPP reports*; field visits		
_	Terrain , elevation	USGS DTED* Level 1 and DEM* (1 arcsec resolution)		
Environment	Ravines and canyons	US Census Bureau, TIGER "stream" files		
	Vegetation, weather and climate	N/A: not modeled		

(b) (7)(E)

DTED = Digital Terrain Elevation Data

DEM = Digital Elevation Model BW FOIA CBP 000506

For Official Use Only

USGS = US Geological Survey

# **Major Assumptions**

- Current and planned capabilities remain in place as part of the study baseline
  - SBInet TUS-1 and AJO-1 deployments are completed
  - Personnel and tactical infrastructure are "given"
- The comparison of alternatives is not impacted by
  - Special operations (e.g., Operation (b) (7)(E)
  - Existing fixed- and rotary-wing air support ( (b) (7)(E) , etc.)
  - Current voice communications (improved comms would be beneficial in all cases, regardless of which alternative is chosen)
- Measures of effectiveness for a technology solution do not depend on
  - The type of illegal activity (alien smuggling, narcotics smuggling, etc.)
  - The volume of illegal traffic

# **Outline**

Introduction

#### Alternatives

- What is an Alternative?
- Four Alternatives
- Variations, Mixes, Hybrids
- Detailed Description of Alternatives

Effectiveness Analysis

Cost Analysis

Summary

Next Steps

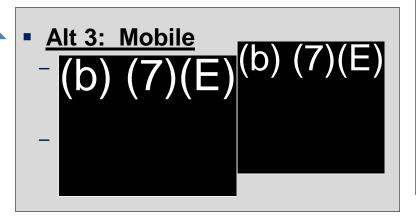
# What is an Alternative?

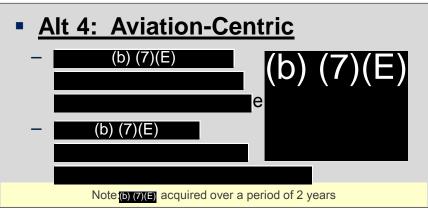
### • An Alternative is a "technology approach"

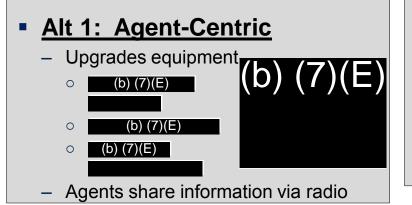
- Platform-centric strategy (e.g., "from the air," "from fixed ground locations," etc.)
- AoA Phase IA considers one example of each

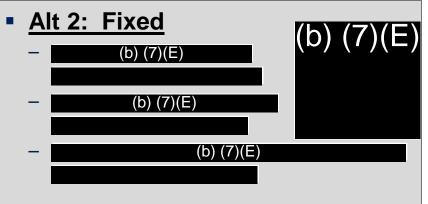
#### Each Alternative

- Starts with the same baseline of existing personnel, tactical infrastructure, and equipment
- Adds systems and operators, using one of four technology approaches, to address current gaps in situational awareness
- Includes a high-level concept of employment that describes how information is collected and used









Command and Control (C2) Investment

# Variants, Mixes, Hybrids

	Definition	Example	Included in Phase 1A?
	(b) (7)(E)	(b) (7)(E)	No (time)
Variants			No (time/decision focus*)
			No (time/near-term focus)
		No common operating picture in Alt 2 (Fixed)	No (time)
Mixes	Choose different technology approaches in different areas	Example: choose Alt 2 in Area A and Alt 3 in Area B	Yes
Hybrids	Combine multiple technology approaches within the same area	(b) (7)(E)	No (time)

# **Baseline Assets**

**Area A -** (b) (7)(E)

Area B – (b) (7)(E)

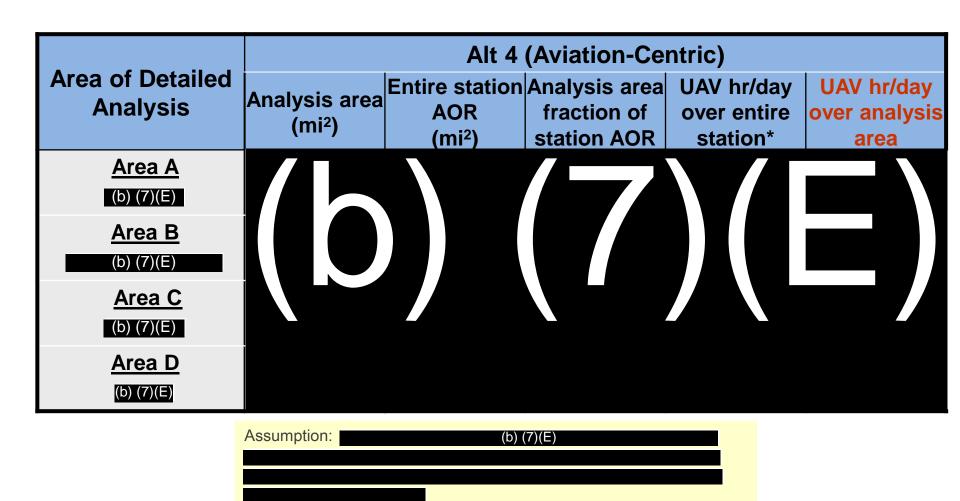
(b) (7)(E)

**Area C** - (b) (7)(E)

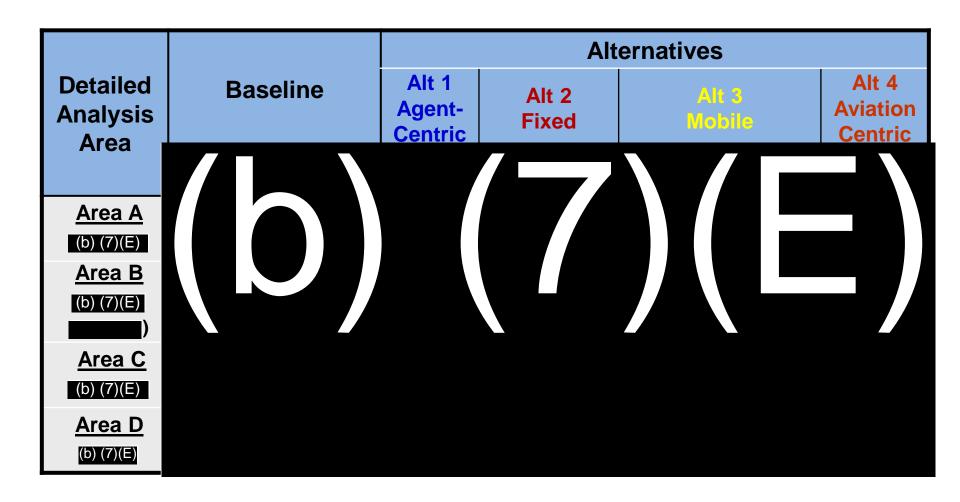


**Area D** -(b) (7)(E)

### All Analysis Areas A-D; Alternative 4



# **Alternatives: Systems Added**



# **Outline**

- Introduction
- Alternatives
- Effectiveness Analysis
  - Measures of Effectiveness
  - Inputs
  - Sources of Uncertainty
  - Detailed Analysis Results
  - Summary & Observations

Cost Analysis

Summary

Next Steps

# Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)

Mission Objective
Supported by SBInet

#### Mission Element / MOE

Provide
Monitoring and
Persistent
Surveillance

MOE 1.0 – % area of interest effectively monitored

Enable Timely and Effective Response

MOE 2.0 – % of maximum response potential enabled

Support Other OBP Mission Elements-implied

MOE 3.0 - [0 - 1, based on subject matter expert judgments in 5 categories]

Provide a
Supportable and
Agile Capability implied

MOE 4.0 – cost to redeploy (normalized, 0 - 1)\*

Provide
Situational
Awareness

#### **Derived from:**

- SBI Operational Capabilities Description, v1.2
- SBInet Operational Requirements Document (draft), v2.5
- SBInet (b) (7)(E) Station CONOPS, v1

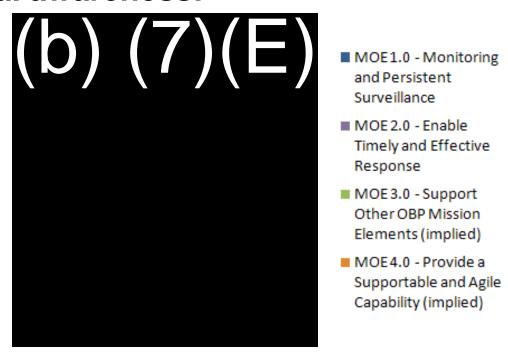
\*Reliability, maintainability, and availability are subsumed in alternative definitions and life-cycle cost.

BW FOIA CBP 000520

For Official Use Only

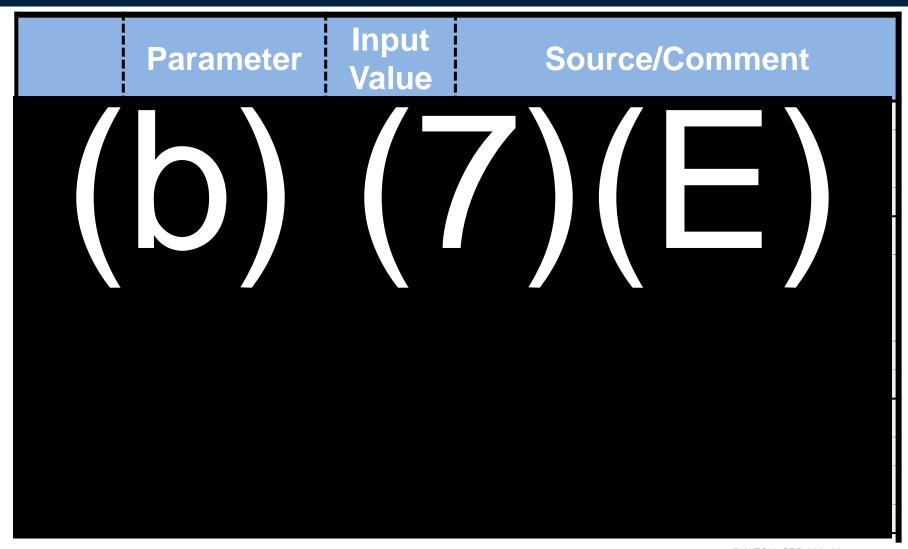
# **MOE Weights**

 With respect to the top-level objective of providing situational awareness:

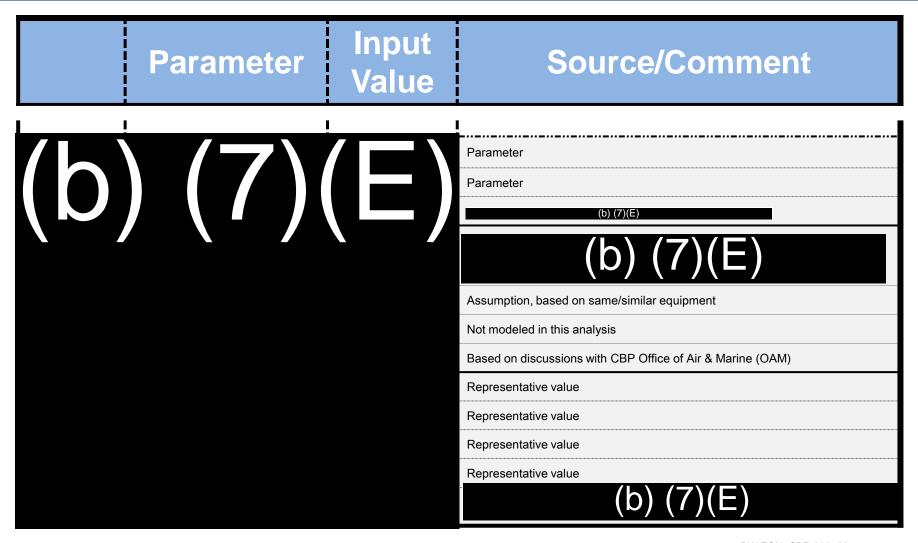


Source: derived from pooled pairwise judgments provided by OBP (SPPA/SWB/OIT/ACQ), 28-30 Jun 2010

# **Effectiveness Analysis: Inputs**



# **Effectiveness Analysis, Inputs (cont)**



# **Outline**

- Introduction
- Alternatives
- Effectiveness Analysis
  - Measures of Effectiveness
  - Inputs
  - Sources of Uncertainty
  - Detailed Analysis Results
    - MOE 3.0
    - o MOE 4.0
    - MOE 1.0
    - o MOE 2.0
  - Summary & Observations

Cost Analysis

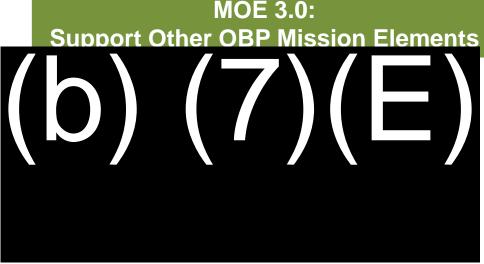
Summary

Next Steps

### Results: MOE 3.0

### All Analysis Areas A-D







Scores Asset Deterrence Agent Safety Security Weight Alt 1 score Alt 2 score score score

> Source: HSsal survey of Tucson and Yuma sector personnel, 21-24 Jun 2010 responses)

Alt 3

Alt 4

Aviation-Centric

### Approach

 Agility: ease or difficulty of repositioning the capability, based on shifts in illegal immigration / border crossing trends

#### Measurement

- Use cost as a surrogate for measuring difficulty
- Normalize to first-deployment cost:

MOE 4.0 = 
$$(Cost_{redeploy} / Cost_{first deployment})$$

 First-deployment cost: the one-time, non-recurring cost to acquire the capability and complete the deployment to its initial operating location

### **Ground Rules and Assumptions**

### Geography

Assume redeployment from (b) (7)(E)(b) (7)(E)

### Timing

- Move occurs in FY 2015 (midpoint of the 10-year life-cycle)
- Move is completed entirely within FY boundaries
- There is adequate "strategic warning" to allow for the initiation of long-lead actions on the receiving end (e.g., negotiating site access for fixed towers)

#### Cost Allocation

- Assume no other deployments of any other alternatives occur between FY11\* and FY15
- Rationale will become clear when we describe the life-cycle

### **Ground Rules and Assumptions (cont)**

#### From the initial location...

- Alternative-unique personnel (additional vehicle/(b) (7)(E)
   operators and flight crews) are permanently re-assigned;
   baseline personnel remain in place
- Some equipment is relocated; other items remain in place and must be re-purchased (see "Inputs")

#### To the new location...

- Relocating personnel and equipment "fall in" on existing infrastructure, which is to be capable of supporting the newlyredeployed assets
  - Example: an airfield capable of supporting UAS operations per the description of Alt 4 is assumed to exist
- Some services must be re-performed (see "Inputs")

# Inputs

ltem	Approx Unit Cost (\$K, Then-Year)	Comments	
Permanent Change of Station cost	\$18 / person	Assume personnel are able/willing to relocate	
O&S penalty for equipment move		b) (4)	
"Repurchased" items			
(b) (7	)(E), (	(b) (4)	
Items not included			
Renegotiated UAS mx contract	N/A	Assumes no increase	
Airfield	N/A	Assumed to be existing and capable of supporting UAS operations	
Office space	N/A	Assumed sufficient	

### **Redeployment and First-Purchase Costs**

Reder Cos	oloyment st (\$K)	A(b) (7)(E) B-(t)	o) (7)(E)s C-(b) (7)(E)	D(b) (7)(E)		Notes	
Alt 1	Agent- Centric	(h)	(7)	<b>\/</b>		(h)	$(\Lambda)$
Alt 2	Fixed			$/\setminus L$	<b>—</b>	(D)	(+)
Alt 3	Mobile						
Alt 4	Aviation- Centric						

First-Purchase Cost (\$K)		A (b) (7)(E)	B-(b) (7)(E)	C-(b) (7)(E)	D(b) (7)(E)	Notes	
Alt 1	Agent- Centric					1	For additional detail, see the Cost Analysis.
	Fire d	(low)					Important note: the "low" and "high" figures shown for Alts 2 and 4 do <i>not</i> represent cost
Alt 2	Fixed	(high)					risk: all figures are "most likely" estimates. Rather, they represent "allocation uncertainty" –
Alt 3	Mobile						the fact that we do not know the base over which certain non-divisible costs (e.g, a hangar
Alt 4	Aviation- Centric						for a UAV that flies over several different areas) must be spread.

Results



34

# **Outline**

- Introduction
- Alternatives
- Effectiveness Analysis
  - Measures of Effectiveness
  - Inputs
  - Sources of Uncertainty
  - Detailed Analysis Results
    - o MOE 3.0
    - o MOE 4.0
    - MOE 1.0
    - o MOE 2.0
  - Summary & Observations

Cost Analysis

Summary

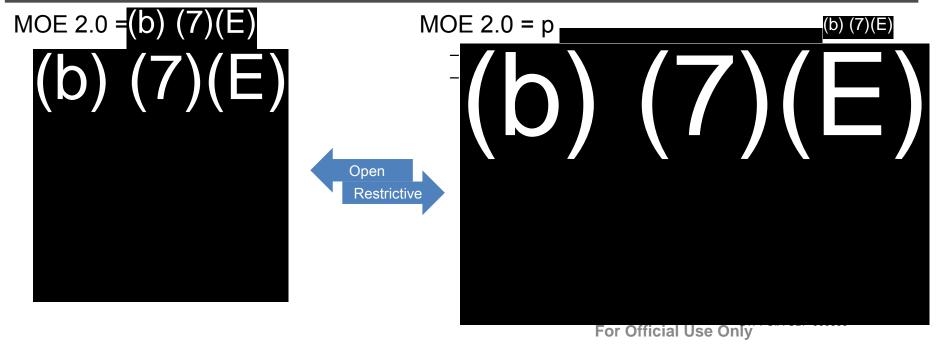
Next Steps

# **MOEs 1.0 and 2.0**

MOE 1.0 = 
$$(A_{coverage} / A_{Interest}) * p_{detect} * p_{ID} * p_{classify} * (1 - p_{fail})$$
 (b) (7)(E)

Requires detailed analysis of (b) (7)(E)

Separate analyses for analysis areas A - D



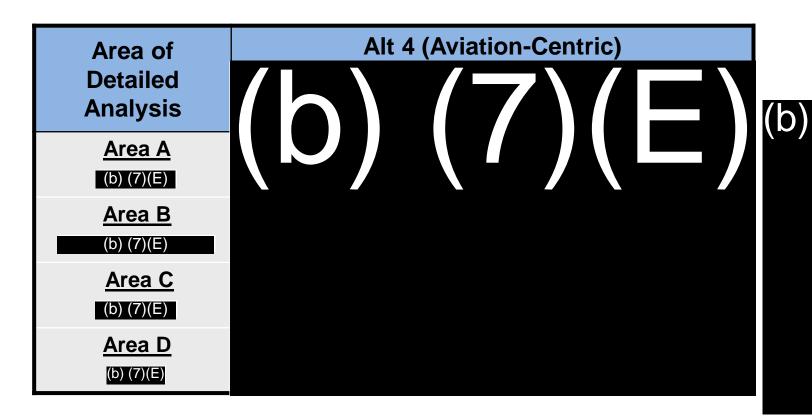
## MOE 1.0: Calculating Coverage

Area D - (b) (7)(E) Alternatives 1-3

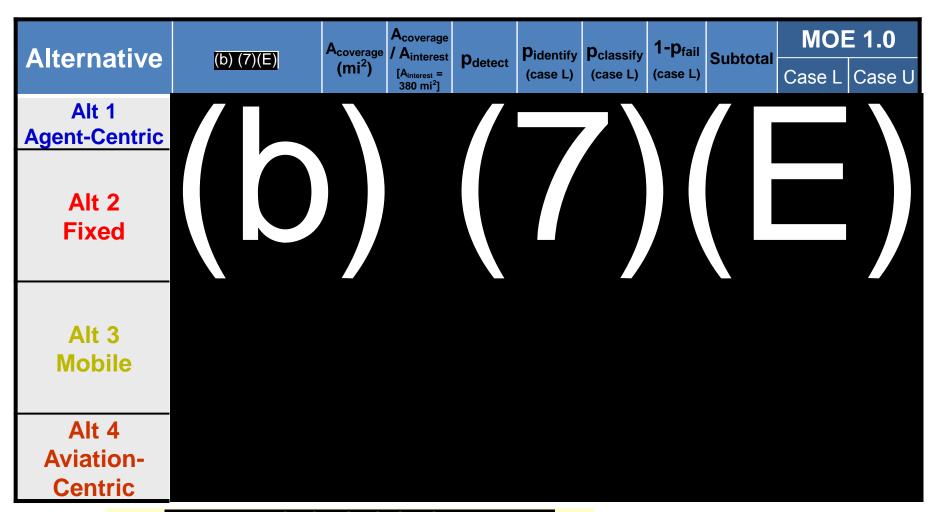


## **MOE 1.0: Calculating Coverage**

All Analysis Areas (A-D); Alternative 4

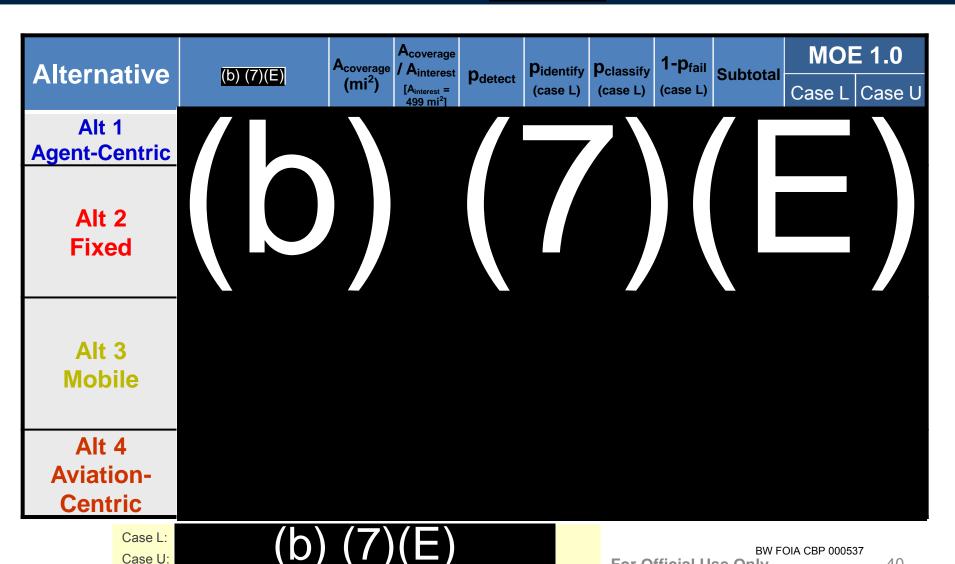


**Area D** – (b) (7)(E)



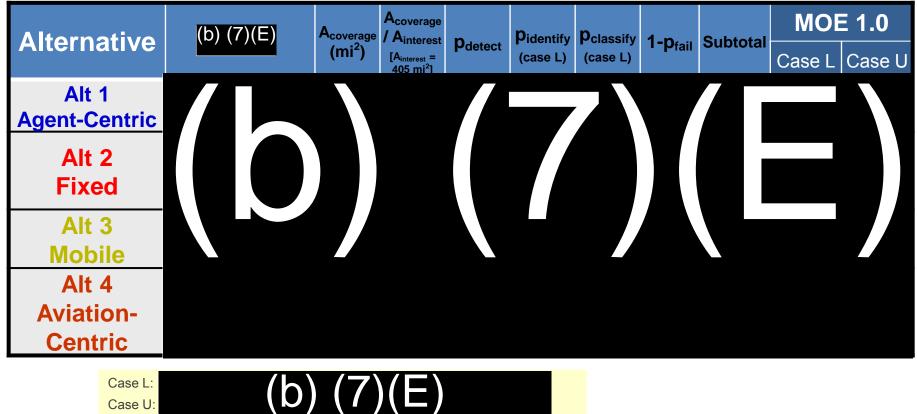
Case L:

**Area C** – (b) (7)(E)

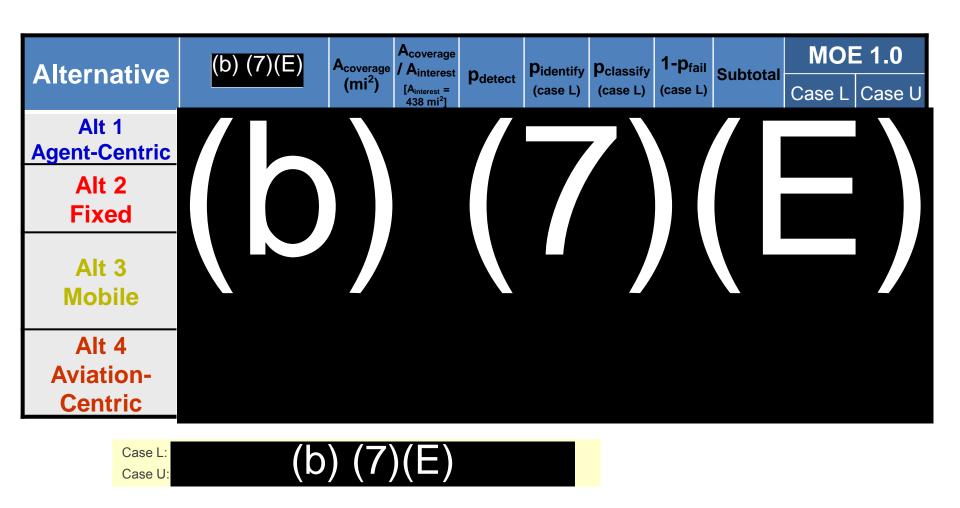


**Area B** – (b) (7)(E)

 Asset laydown in Alt 3 foregoes increased area coverage (MOE 1.0) to minimize costs while maintaining operational reach (MOE 2.0)

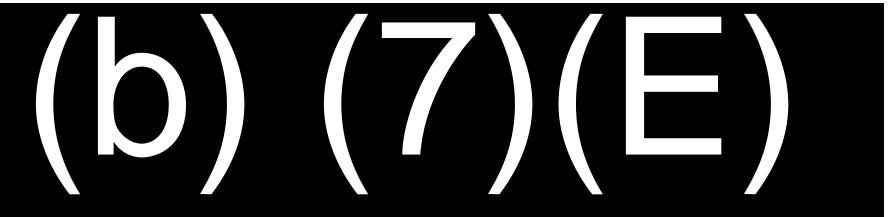


**Area A** - (b) (7)(E)



#### **MOE 1.0 Results**

All Analysis Areas A-D



**MOE 1.0: Provide Monitoring and Persistent Surveillance** 

### **Outline**

- Introduction
- Alternatives
- Effectiveness Analysis
  - Measures of Effectiveness
  - Inputs
  - Sources of Uncertainty
  - Detailed Analysis Results
    - o MOE 3.0
    - o MOE 4.0
    - MOE 1.0
    - o MOE 2.0
  - Summary & Observations

Cost Analysis

Summary

Next Steps

## MOE 2.0:

## (b) (7)(E)

**Area D** – (b) (7)(E)

 Determine A<sub>max</sub> (maximum area of potential response) for each (b) (7)(E) team, based on access and relative speed



**MOE 2.0:** 

(b)  $(7)(E)^{-1}$ 

Area D - (b) (7)(E) Alternatives 1-3

Measure A<sub>C2</sub>|

(b) (7)(E)

**MOE 2.0:** 

(b) (7)(E)

Area B -

(b) (7)(E)

### **MOE 2.0: Terrain Detail**

(b) (7)(E)

### **MOE 2.0: Terrain Characterization**

(b) (7)(E)
(C) (T) (E)

### **MOE 2.0:** Baseline Assets

(b) (7)(E)
(C) (T) (E)

### **MOE 2.0:** Baseline Assets

(b) (7)(E)
(C) (T) (E)

#### **MOE 2.0 Results**

**Sub Areas B-1 and B-3** 

(b) (7)(E)

# **MOE 2.0 Calculation – Other Inputs**

Sub Area B1, (b) (7)(E) Alternative 2

## MOE 2.0 Calculation - Other Inputs (cont)

Sub Area B1, (b) (7)(E) Alternative 3

## MOE 2.0 Calculation - Other Inputs (cont)

Sub Area B1, (b) (7)(E); Alternative 3

## MOE 2.0 Calculation - Other Inputs (cont)

Sub Area B3, (b) (7)(E); Alternative 3

Area B – (b) (7)(E) ; Alternative 4

### **MOE 2.0 Results**

All Analysis Areas A-D



### **Outline**

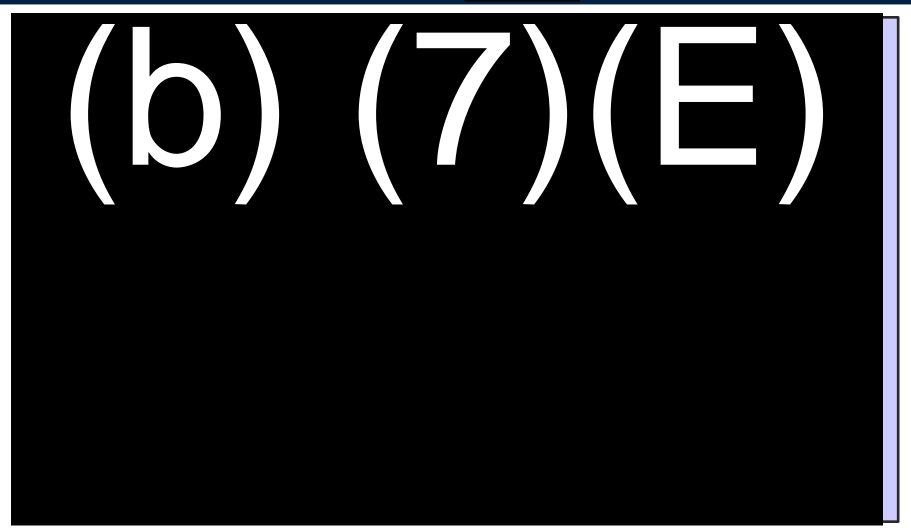
- Introduction
- Alternatives
- Effectiveness Analysis
  - Measures of Effectiveness
  - Inputs
  - Sources of Uncertainty
  - Detailed Analysis Results
    - o MOE 3.0
    - o MOE 4.0
    - o MOE 1.0
    - o MOE 2.0
  - Summary & Observations

Cost Analysis

Summary

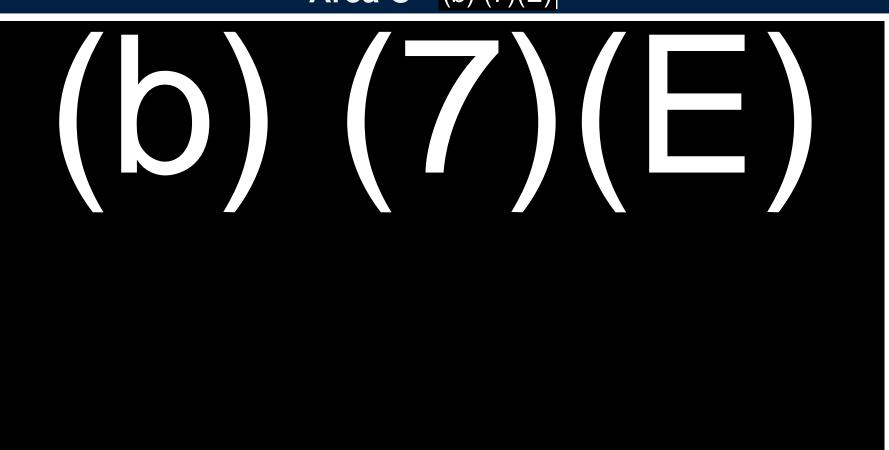
Next Steps

**Area A -** (b) (7)(E)



Area B -

**Area C** - (b) (7)(E)



**Area D** -(b) (7)(E)



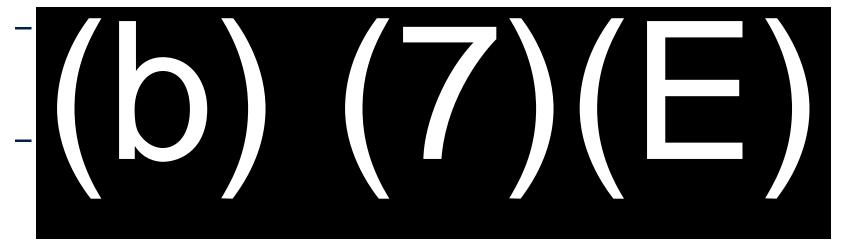
#### **Effectiveness Analysis - General**

- The need for Situational Awareness in border regions includes both strategic and operational / tactical considerations
  - This analysis considers both



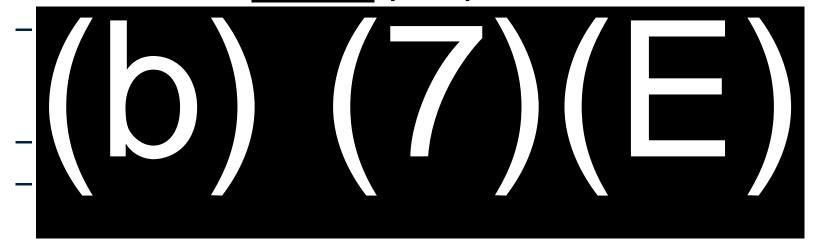
Effectiveness Analysis – Alternative Strengths/Weaknesses

- Upgraded (b) (7)(E) (Alt 1)
  - (b) (7)(E)
- Fixed towers plus Common Operational Picture (COP) (Alt 2)



Effectiveness Analysis – Alternative Strengths... (cont)

Ground-mobile (b) (7)(E) (Alt 3)



UAVs (Alt 4)



Effectiveness Analysis - Synergies

Point

### **Outline**

Introduction

Alternatives

Effectiveness Analysis

#### Cost Analysis

- Cost Analysis Approach
- Rules and Assumptions
- Uncertainty and Risk
- Inputs
- Results
- Observations
- Summary

Next Steps

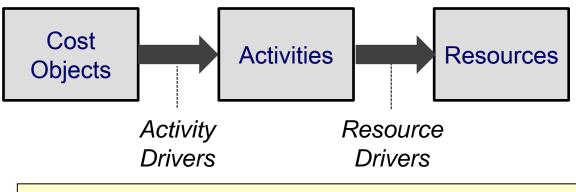
## **Cost Analysis Approach**

#### Parametric cost estimation

- Uses mathematical relationships and historical knowledge base
- Links cost and technical characteristics

#### Price Systems' True Planning® model

- Applied over 30+ years; calibrated over thousands of projects
- Employs an activity-based costing framework



Cost estimating relationships (CERs) capture cost drivers

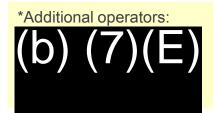
## **Ground Rules and Assumptions**

#### Lifecycle period: FY11 – FY20

 Estimates provided in Base Year (FY11) and Then Year dollars, with annual escalation at approximately 2.4%

#### Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) <u>does not</u> include:

- Program Office costs
- "Sunk costs" (all costs incurred prior to October 2010)
- Operations and support cost for all <u>existing</u> equipment ("baseline" (b) (7)(E)
- Labor costs for <u>existing</u> Border Patrol personnel
  - Note: costs for <u>additional</u> personnel\*
     to operate vehicles and (b) (7)(E) <u>are</u> included



#### • Hardware logistics concept:

Replace at equipment-level, repair at organization-level

## **Cost Risk**

#### **Sources and Impacts**

Alternative	Source(s) of Cost Risk	Potential Impact*
Alt 1 (Agent-Centric)	Equipment purchase prices	Minor
Alt 2 (Fixed)	IT equipment quantities and costs	Moderate
	(b) (7)(E) equipment costs	Minor-to-Moderate
	Software licensing cost growth	Minor
	Software maintenance level of effort	Moderate
Alt 3 (Mobile)	Vehicle (b) (7)(E) operator, and equipment quantities associated with variants under this alternative	[Major; however, variants are not considered in Phase IA]
	Vehicle and (b) (7)(E) purchase prices	Minor-to-Moderate
Alt 4 (Aviation-Centric)	UAS acquisition and maintenance costs	Moderate-to-Major
	Ground control station (GCS) configuration	Major
	Non-recurring engineering (NRE) costs for avionics	[Major, but <i>not</i> included in LCCE or risk analysis–depends on potential cost-sharing agreements with USAF]

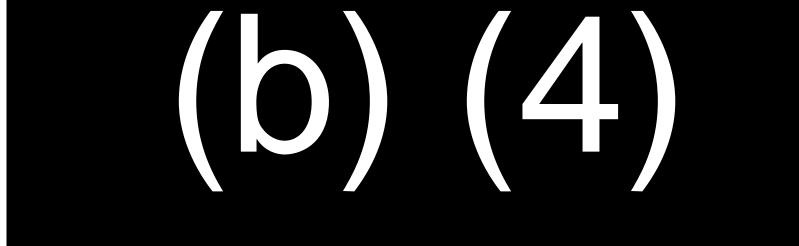
\*Analyst insight based on developing the cost model inputs; does not represent the results of sensitivity analysis. BW FOIA CBP 000568

### **Cost Risk**

#### **Risk Analysis Approach**

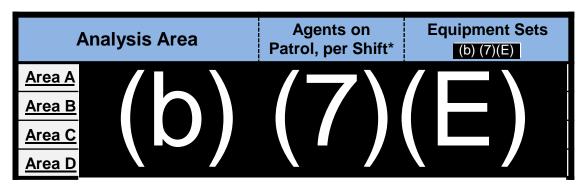
- Develop best-case, most-likely (point estimate), and worst-case estimates for each cost object
- Assume a triangular distribution of possible costs

 Provide risk-adjusted estimates at 20<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> percentile of cumulative distribution frequency



#### Alt 1 (Agent-Centric)

Equipment quantity, basis of estimate



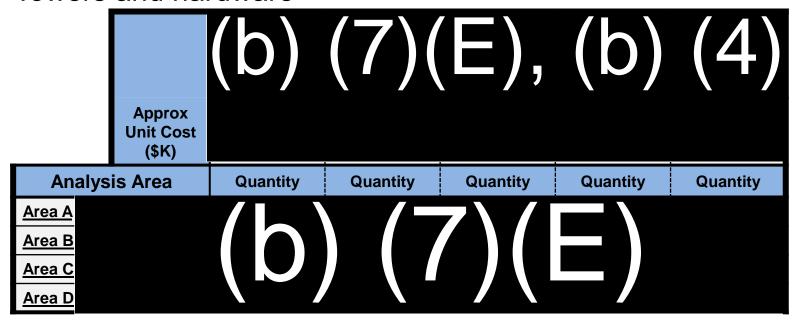
"Agents on Patrol" does not include personnel at checkpoints, nor operators of baseline MSS

Each equipment set includes

- All equipment purchased in FY11 (replaces current inventory)
- All costs are allocable to Station / Analysis Area

#### Alt 2 (Fixed) - Allocable

- Allocable to Station / Analysis Area:
  - Towers and hardware



- COP operators
  - o (b) (7)(E)
  - Average annual labor rate is \$70,000, with 25% Fringe

#### Alt 2 (Fixed) – Allocable (cont)

- Allocable to Station / Analysis Area (cont)
  - Site preparation (b) (4)
  - Lay-down & design costs (b) (4) per station)
  - Station-level C2 costs (fall into one of two generic models)

"Ajo" model (trailer- mounted COP) Applies to (b) (7)(E)	Approx Unit Cost (\$K)	"TUS" model (retrofit of existing facility)  Applies to (b) (7)(E)	Approx Unit Cost (\$K)
ITI / hardware	(b) (4)	ITI / hardware	(b) (4)
Facilities	(D) $(T)$	Facilities	( ) ( ')

#### Alt 2 (Fixed) – Non-Allocable

- IT Infrastructure costs are considered non-allocable to Station / Analysis Area
  - Hardware
    - Quantities and costs per 2009 Program Bill of Materials (PBOM)
    - Tech Refresh rates based on DoD standard (2 years for laptops/desktops/peripherals; 5 years for servers; 10 years for data storage units)
  - Software
    - Centrally managed software maintenance: (b) (7)(E) decreasing by 25% per year to a steady-state value of (b) (7)(E)
    - Software license costs, renewed annually

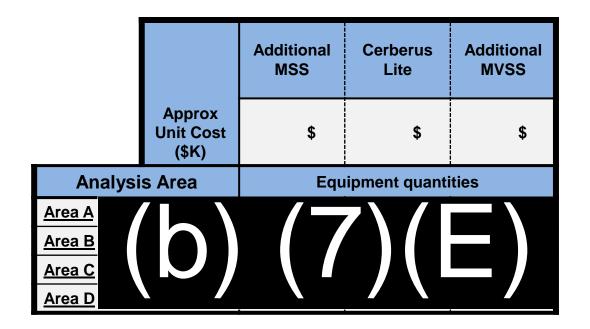
#### Alt 2 (Fixed) - Not Included

#### The following items are <u>not included</u> in this LCCE

- Software costs associated with
  - Station Operations Centers
  - Station C3 centers
- SBInet software development, integration, and testing
  - These costs are considered "sunk"
- Software enhancements or upgrades
- Costs for (b) (7)(E) planned for purchase with SBInet increments
  - Their effectiveness was not modeled: including these costs would skew the cost-effectiveness comparison relative to other alternatives

#### Alt 3 (Mobile)

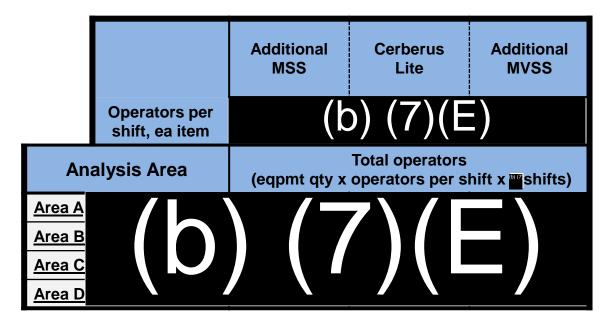
- All Alt 3 costs are allocable to Station / Analysis Area
- Equipment quantities per definition of alternative



#### Alt 3 (Mobile)

#### Additional operators

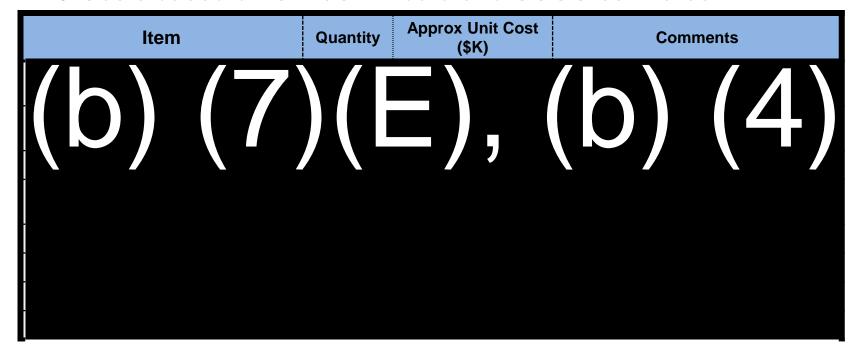
Number of operators derived from equipment quantities



Average annual labor rate is \$70,000, with 25% Fringe

#### **Alt 4 (Aviation-Centric)**

- Non-allocable
  - Acquisition
    - Costs based on CBP/OAM data and USGC estimates



- Operations and Support (O&S) costs for (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E) and hangar

#### **Alt 4 (Aviation-Centric)**

- Allocable to Station / Analysis Area
  - Flying hour costs
    - (b) (7)(E)
  - Costs per fh include:
    - Flight crew
    - Operations
    - Fuel
    - UAS maintenance

## **Results: Summary**

#### 10-Year Life Cycle Cost Estimate, Then-Year \$M

Area A	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4
(b) (7)(E)	(Agent- Centric)	(Fixed)	(Mobile)	(Aviation -Centric)
Allocable to Station / Area	(b) (7)	(E), (b	o) (4),	(b) (5)
Non-Allocable				

Area C	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4
(b) (7)(E)	(Agent- Centric)	(Fixed)	(Mobile)	(Aviation -Centric)
Allocable to Station / Area	(b) (7)	)(E), (b	0) (4),	(b) (5)
Non-Allocable				

Area B	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	
(b) (7)(E)	(Agent- Centric)	(Fixed)	(Mobile)	(Aviation -Centric)	
Allocable to Station / Area	(b) (7)	)(E), (l	o) (4),	(b) (5	)
Non-Allocable					

Area D	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4
(b) (7)(E)	(Agent- Centric)	(Fixed)	(Mobile)	(Aviation -Centric)
Allocable to Station / Area	(b) (7)	)(E), (t	0) (4),	(b) (5)
Non-Allocable				

#### Non-allocable costs include:

Alt 2: Network Operations Center/Security Operations Center (NOC/SOC); Remote Terminal Unit (RTU); and centrally-managed, custom-developed Common Operational Picture (COP) software

Alt 4: procurement of

(b) (7)(E)

; plus operation and support costs for (b) (7)(E)



#### Results

#### **Depicting "Allocation Uncertainty"**

- Problem: how to depict Non-Allocable costs in a comparison of individual Station / Analysis Area results
- Solution: for Area X...



## **Results: Summary**

**Cost Risk and Allocation Uncertainty** 

(b) 
$$(7)(E)$$
, (b)  $(4)$ , (b)  $(5)$ 

84

## **Summary Observations**

#### **Cost Analysis – Uncertainty**

- The cost comparison is dominated by the "allocation uncertainty"
  - Comparing the cost of SBInet to the cost of other technology solutions <u>for one particular station or area</u> is difficult without knowing how broadly the fixed (nonallocable) costs for the SBInet IT architecture will be distributed
  - Unlike operational effectiveness comparisons, which are driven by local (station or area-unique) variables, cost comparisons are driven by the larger "game plan"

## **Summary Observations**

#### **Cost Comparison of Alternatives**

- Alt 1 (Agent-Centric)
  - Lowest cost; very low cost risk
- Alt 2 (Fixed)
  - Significant IT infrastructure costs
  - Its cost-effectiveness will be largely determined by determining how widespread is the area over which it represents the "best" (most operationally effective) solution
- Alt 3 (Mobile)
  - Somewhat lower in cost than Alt 2
  - Comparison to Alt 4 is highly dependent on area-unique terrain and access, which drive vehicle quantities
  - Personnel costs are significant share of Alt 3; cost risk is very low
- Alt 4 (Aviation-Centric)
  - Significant infrastructure plus highest cost risk

### **Outline**

Introduction

Alternatives

Effectiveness Analysis

Cost Analysis

- Summary
  - Cost-EffectivenessComparisons
  - The Larger View

Next Steps

Approach for a Single Study Area

(b) 
$$(7)(E)$$
, (b)  $(4)$ , (b)  $(5)$ 

Analysis Area A - (b) (7)(E)

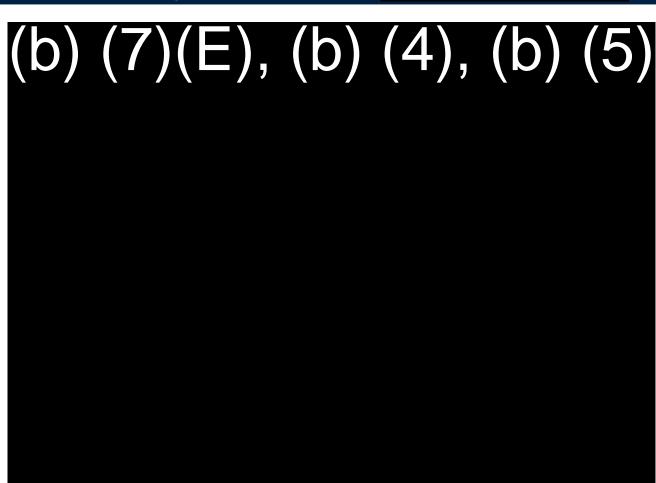


Note: the range of costs does not reflect cost risk *per se*, but "allocation uncertainty" – the fact that in a comparison over a single geographical area, we do not know how broadly the fixed (nonallocable) costs for some alternatives will be spread. The vertical "cross-hair" does *not* necessarily reflect the "most likely cost."

10-Year Life-Cycle Cost, Then-Year \$M

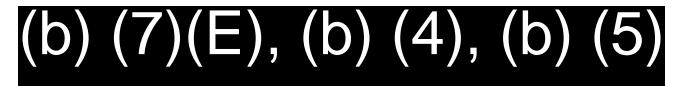
Analysis Area B -

(b) (7)(E)



Note: the range of costs does not reflect cost risk *per se*, but "allocation uncertainty" – the fact that in a comparison over a single geographical area, we do not know how broadly the fixed (nonallocable) costs for some alternatives will be spread. The vertical "cross-hair" does <u>not</u> necessarily reflect the "most likely cost."

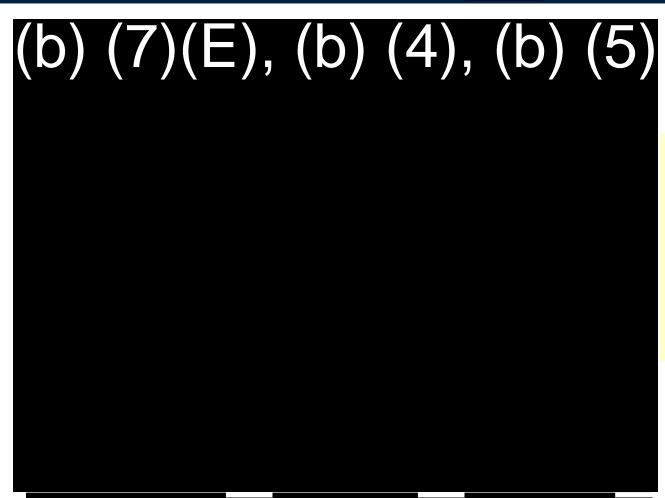
Analysis Area C - (b) (7)(E)



Note: the range of costs does not reflect cost risk *per se*, but "allocation uncertainty" – the fact that in a comparison over a single geographical area, we do not know how broadly the fixed (nonallocable) costs for some alternatives will be spread. The vertical "cross-hair" does *not* necessarily reflect the "most likely cost."

10-Year Life-Cycle Cost, Then-Year \$M

Analysis Area D - (b) (7)(E)



Note: the range of costs does not reflect cost risk *per se*, but "allocation uncertainty" – the fact that in a comparison over a single geographical area, we do not know how broadly the fixed (nonallocable) costs for some alternatives will be spread. The vertical "cross-hair" does *not* necessarily reflect the "most likely cost."

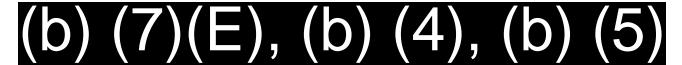
10-Year Life-Cycle Cost, Then-Year \$M

#### **Observations**

With regard to the decision focus of the Phase IA effort...

Therefore, we considered Question 1:

Excursion – MOE 4.0 (Agility) Weight = 0



Note: the range of costs does not reflect cost risk per se, but "allocation uncertainty" the fact that in a comparison over a single geographical area, we do not know how broadly the fixed (nonallocable) costs for some alternatives will be spread. The vertical "cross-hair" does *not* necessarily reflect the "most likely cost."

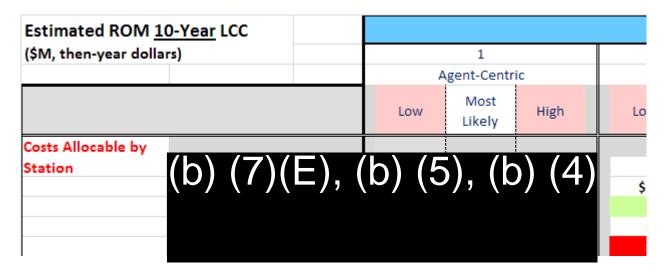
10-Year Life-Cycle Cost, Then-Year \$M

### An Answer ... and More Questions

(b) (7)(E), (b) (5)

## **Extrapolation to Other AZ Border Areas**

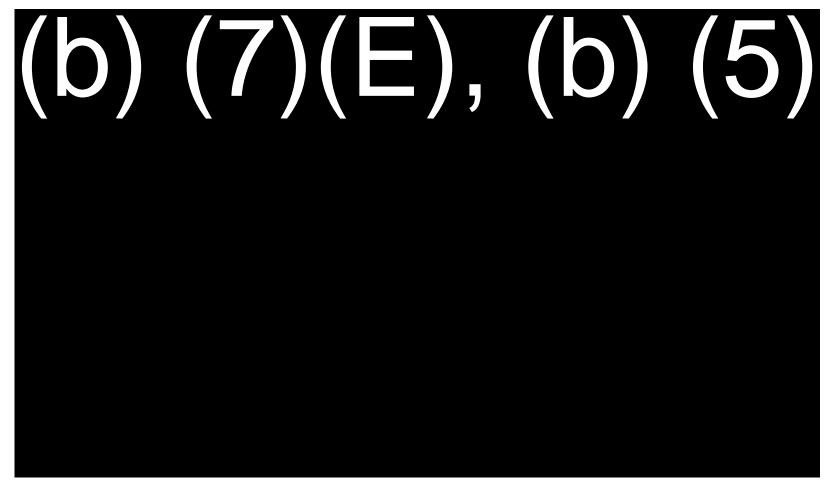
 Cost estimates are based on parameters that can be readily be applied to other stations in AZ



 Operational effectiveness analysis is more difficult to extrapolate; however, there are ways we could do this...

## **Analysis of AZ Border**

Correlation to established border zone terrain types



## **Analysis of AZ Border (cont)**

- Statistical analysis
   (b) (7)(E)
  - Example: (b) (7)(E)

## **Discussion and Next Steps**



# HOMELAND SECURITY STUDIES & ANALYSIS INSTITUTE

An operating unit of Analytic Services Inc.